Pine View Estates - Consumer Confidence Report

Name of System: Pine View Estates
Public Water System Identification Number: PWS ID #3200374

Water System Contact Person: **Briscoe Sanderson or Raymond E. May**
Pine View Home Owner's Association
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Gardnerville, NV 89410
(775) 265-0594

Is my water safe?

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

This report covers the monitoring period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001.

How Does Water Get to My Faucet and where does my water come from?

In a typical community water supply system, water is transported under pressure through a distribution network of buried pipes. Smaller pipes, called house service lines, are attached to the main water lines to bring water from the distribution network to your house. In our community water supply system, water pressure is provided by pumping water up into a storage tank that stores water at a higher elevation than the houses it serves. The force of gravity then "pushes" the water into your home when you open your tap. Houses on a private supply usually get their water from a private well. A pump brings the water out of the ground and into a small tank within the home, where the water is stored under pressure

Within our development ground water is pumped from a primary well, located on site, which pumps water from a depth of 480 feet. While the water is being pumped into the community storage tank (approximately 300,000 gallons), it is treated by chlorination - a disinfection treatment technique. At this point it is important to note that our sanitary sewer is intimately linked to our water system. Our sanitary sewer consists of several components which serve to collect and dispose of the resulting effluent waste. Some of the major sanitary sewer system components are 1) the individual household ***septic tank*** fitted with an ***effluent filter*** to prevent solids from entering the main system, 2) ***lateral service lines*** connecting the septic tank to, 3) the ***main collection lines***, & 4) finally, the collected effluent is transported through the main collection lines to ***community leach fields***. Within the leach fields the sewer effluent is disposed of within the native soil where it is effectively treated by naturally occuring biological processes. Some portion of the effluent evaporates into the atmosphere; some of the effluent is utilized by surrounding vegetation; and the remaining effluent, ultimately, provides recharge for our groundwater supply. The Pine View Homeowner's Association fees collected from each Pine View resident helps to pay for the continued maintenance of our drinking water and sanitary sewer systems.

Although no source water assessment is currently being conducted there are many activities that can negatively impact our water source. These detrimental activities include improper operation and maintenance of individual household septic systems; improper disposal of hazardous chemicals which include motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, and miscellaneous solvents & paints. In addition, improper or over application of agricultural chemicals such as pesticides & fertilizers can contaminate our drinking water source. if there are any question regarding the use or disposal of potential contaminates to our water system, please error on the side of caution. Moreover, do not hesitate to call the above listed Water System Contact, listed above, with any questions or concerns.

PLEASE, DO NOT DISPOSE OF ANY OF THESE TYPE OF CHEMICALS IN OUR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM!

As Pine View residents and home owners, you realize that we live in a beautiful community. At the same time, however, our Northern Nevada region is arid and desert like. Consequently, water is one of our most important and precious resources. With this in mind we must all do our part to ensure an adequate and safe drinking water supply for ourselves and our families. Thus, a list of conservation tips has been provided to help you, help us.

INDOOR WATER EFFICIENCY USAGE TIPS:

Overall

- ✓ Check faucets and pipes for leaks. Even a small drip waste more than 3,280 gallons a month. Most leaks are easy to repair.

The Toilet

- ✓ Flush only when necessary. If your toilet is not a low-flow model, you can install a water-saving displacement device in the tandk to reduce the amount of water needed. For example, place a plastic container or displacement bag in the toilet tank. The container will save on each flush without impairing the efficiency of the toilet.
- ✓ Check your toilet for leaks. As mentioned above, even a small leak can waste thousands of gallons a month.
- ✓ Consider buying an ultra low-flow flush toilet, which uses, approximately, 1/3 to 1/2 of the water of a traditional toilet.

The Shower

- ✓ Install a water-saving showerhead. Low-flow shower heads are available, which will still provide a cleansing and refreshing shower.
- ✓ Take shorter showers. This may save up to 5 - 10 gallons for every minute that you cut back.
- ✓ Another tip is to reuse water when you can. A bucket in the shower can catch water for plants and clean-up jobs.

The Kitchen

- ✓ Thaw frozen food in your refrigerator and wash food in a basin of water, rather than using running water.
- ✓ Don't let the faucet run while you clean your vegetables; instead, rinse them in a sink full of clean water.
- ✓ Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator, *so you won't have to run the tap to cool it.*
- ✓ If you wash dishes by hand , don't leave the water running for rinsing. Also, by soaking pots and pans before washing you may use less water.
- ✓ Use your dishwasher for full loads only. Every load uses about 15 gallons of water. This may pertain to your clothes washing machine, as well, unless your machine has the ability to vary the water level, depending on the size of your load.

OUTDOOR WATER EFFICIENCY USAGE TIPS:

Overall

- ✓ As opposed to a hose with running water, use a broom or leaf blower to remove dead leaves and other debris on driveways, sidewalks, and walkways.

Lawns and Gardens

✓ Water your lawn deeply and less frequently.

✓ Adjust sprinklers to water the lawn, and not the pavement, driveways, or sidewalk.

✓

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that ***may*** be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definitions: MCL, MCLG, Others as Needed

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts Per Million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

In the case of failure to monitor violations the health, the health impacts from the table should begin with:

The presence or absence of this contaminant is unknown because we failed to monitor as required. The chemical is monitored for because: [include health impact here].

TABLES
Use Contaminant and Example Tables

(insert table from excel)

Contaminate	Date sampled:	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level:	Range	Major Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	11/29/2001	PPM	4	4	0.14	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	11/29/2001	PPM	2	2	0.035	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta emitters	11/29/2001	pCi/L	???	???	4.6	N/A	Decay of natural & manmade deposits
Unregulated Contaminats							
sulfate	11/29/2001	PPM	N/A	N/A	180	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	11/29/2001	PPB	N/A	N/A	0.54	N/A	

(2) Violation		Contaminate	Date sampled:	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level:	Range	
NO		chloride	11/29/2001	PPM			8.1		
NO	regulated	fluoride	11/29/2001	PPM			0.14		
	unregulated	sulfate	11/29/2001	PPM			180		
		TDS	11/29/2001	PPM			510		
	regulated	Barium	11/29/2001	PPM			0.035		
		Iron	11/29/2001	PPM			0.014		
		Magnesium	11/29/2001	PPM			20		
		Zinc	11/29/2001	PPM			0.075		
	regulated	Alpha emitters	11/29/2001	pCi/L			7.2		Certain min
	regulated	Beta emitters	11/29/2001	pCi/L			4.6		Certain min
	unregulated	Dibromochloromethane	11/29/2001	PPB			0.54		
				PPB					

erals are radioactive and may may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha em
erals are radioactive and may may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water contain

nitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased resk of getting cancer.
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